984

Area Wage Survey
Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.
July 1984

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Summary
August 1984

This summary presents results of a July 1984 survey of occupational wages and supplementary benefits in the Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, which consists of Champaign County. This is 1 of 92 areas which the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys at the request of the Employment Standards Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for use in administering the Service Contract Act of 1965. In addition, the Bureau conducts more extensive studies of occupational wages and related benefits in 71 other areas throughout the United States. For information on these reports and other Bureau publications, contact any BLS regional office identified on the back page.

This study covered establishments employing 50 workers or more in manufacturing; transportation, communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected services. A sample of 50 establishments employing 10,973 workers was selected to represent 107 establishments employing 16,064 workers in the area. (See table 5 for further information on the scope of the survey.) Data collected in the sample of establishments were projected to represent all establishments within the scope of the survey.

Table 1 provides hourly earnings information on office and plant workers employed in selected occupations common to a variety of industries. Tables 2, 3, and 4 present information on paid holidays, vacation pay provisions, and health, insurance, and pension plans for nonsupervisory production and related workers and office workers.

Occupational classification was based on a uniform set of job descriptions designed to take account of variations in job duties among establishments. The job descriptions used in the survey are available on request.

New or revised occupational descriptions are being introduced in this survey for secretaries, stenographers, word processors, messengers, receptionists, general maintenance workers, motor vehicle mechanics (formerly maintenance mechanics motor vehicles), and material handling laborers. Boiler tenders are no longer surveyed.

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Table 1. Hourly earnings[1] of selected occupations in Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill., July 1984

Occupation	Number of workers			Hourly earnings (all workers)[2]			Number of workers receiving straight-time hourly earnings (in dollars) of —																			
	All[3]	Men	Women	Mean	Median	Middle range	3.20 and under 3.40	3.40 – 3.80	3.80 – 4.20	4.20 – 4.60	4.60 – 5.00	5.00 – 5.40	5.40 – 5.80	5.80 – 6.20	6.20 – 6.60	6.60 – 7.00	7.00 – 7.80	7.80 – 8.60	8.60 – 9.40	9.40 – 10.20	10.20 – 11.00	11.00 – 11.80	11.80 – 12.60	12.60 – 13.40	13.40 – 14.20	14.20 – 15.00
Secretaries	113	–	112	6.77	6.55	5.57– 7.85	–	–	–	4	3	11	12	6	22	14	12	14	12	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Secretaries II	27	–	27	6.92	6.62	5.96– 8.16	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	1	2	1	9	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typists	10	–	10	5.93	5.90	– –	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Word processors	21	–	21	6.09	5.88	5.27– 6.80	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	3	1	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Word processors II	8	–	8	7.27	6.98	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
File clerks	33	1	32	4.83	4.53	4.40– 4.80	–	2	6	12	8	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
File clerks I	28	1	27	4.71	4.47	4.10– 4.69	–	2	6	12	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Messengers	6	1	5	6.23	4.99	– –	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Key entry operators	112	4	108	5.66	5.54	4.79– 6.35	–	6	4	13	14	13	20	10	10	9	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Key entry operators II	18	–	18	5.79	5.54	4.90– 5.89	–	–	–	–	6	1	6	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators	31	14	17	6.62	6.67	5.55– 7.57	–	–	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	8	2	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators I	12	5	7	6.16	5.93	– –	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	4	–	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Computer operators II	17	7	10	6.85	6.75	6.63– 7.83	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–
Drafters	8	6	2	9.76	9.40	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Maintenance mechanics (machinery)	137	137	–	11.33	11.97	10.37–11.97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	8	26	6	80	–	8	–
Motor vehicle mechanics	63	63	–	11.85	11.89	10.00–13.61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	12	1	–	22	6	15	1
General maintenance workers	61	61	–	7.46	8.10	5.00– 9.64	–	5	3	1	4	6	6	3	–	–	1	3	5	19	–	5	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers	17	12	5	8.22	5.78	5.70–13.37	–	–	2	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Truckdrivers, light truck	17	17	–	6.26	6.44	6.22– 6.45	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Truckdrivers, medium truck	43	14	29	6.06	5.85	4.85– 6.67	–	–	3	4	6	3	2	6	4	11	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Shipping packers	604	534	70	10.52	9.77	9.77–12.78	2	14	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	1	39	9	18	256	15	48	–	196	–	–
Material handling laborers	22	20	2	7.95	8.19	5.44–10.15	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–
Guards	22	20	2	7.95	8.19	5.44–10.15	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–
Guards I	22	20	2	7.95	8.19	5.44–10.15	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	121	88	32	7.15	6.46	4.75– 9.77	1	7	9	11	5	6	14	2	7	–	9	4	7	15	23	1	–	–	–	–

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. Incentive payments, such as those resulting from piecework, production bonuses, and commission systems, are included in the wages reported; nonproduction bonuses are excluded. Cost-of-living allowances are considered as part of the workers' regular pay. Hourly earnings reported for salaried workers are derived from regular salaries divided by the corresponding standard hours of work. The wages of learners, apprentices, and handicapped workers are excluded. The mean is computed for each job by totaling the earnings of all workers and dividing by the number of workers. The median designates position—one-half of the workers receive the same as or more and one-half receive the same as or less than the rate shown. The middle range is defined by two rates of pay; one-fourth of the workers earn the same as or less than the lower of these rates and one-fourth earn the same as or more than the higher rate.

[2] May include data for workers not identified by sex. Similarly, for occupations with more than one level, data are included in the overall classification when a subclassification is not shown or information to subclassify is not available.

Table 2. Annual paid holidays for full-time workers in Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill., July 1984

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid holidays	6	(1)
In establishments providing paid holidays	94	99
Number of holidays:		
4 holidays	2	-
6 holidays	6	8
7 holidays	11	4
8 holidays	17	19
9 holidays	(1)	21
10 holidays	46	30
11 holidays	8	7
12 holidays	3	10
Average number of paid holidays where provided (in days)	9.0	9.2

[1] Less than 0.5 percent.
Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 3. Paid vacation provisions[1] for full-time workers in Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill., July 1984

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments not providing paid vacations	1	–
In establishments providing paid vacations	99	100
Length-of-time payment	97	99
Percentage payment	2	[2]
By vacation pay provisions for:		
6 months of service:		
Under 1 week	1	2
1 week	7	23
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	10	15
1 year of service:		
1 week	63	27
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	–
2 weeks	30	63
3 weeks	6	10
2 years of service:		
1 week	8	2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	1	–
2 weeks	85	88
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	10
3 years of service:		
1 week	5	1
2 weeks	84	88
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2	–
3 weeks	2	1
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	10
5 years of service:		
1 week	1	[2]
2 weeks	47	51
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	4	9
3 weeks	40	30
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	8	10
10 years of service:		
1 week	1	–
2 weeks	3	2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–
3 weeks	78	83
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	9	10
4 weeks	8	5
15 years of service:		
1 week	1	–
2 weeks	2	2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–
3 weeks	21	27
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	9	14
4 weeks	58	55
Over 4 and under 5 weeks	3	–
5 weeks	5	2
20 years of service:		
1 week	1	–
2 weeks	2	2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–
3 weeks	16	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	10
4 weeks	50	59
5 weeks	23	13
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	1	–
25 years of service:		
1 week	1	–
2 weeks	2	2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–
3 weeks	16	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	10
4 weeks	18	35
5 weeks	49	37
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	3	–
6 weeks	4	1
30 years of service:		
1 week	1	–
2 weeks	2	2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–
3 weeks	16	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	10
4 weeks	18	35
5 weeks	46	33
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	1	–
6 weeks	9	5
Maximum vacation available:		
1 week	1	–
2 weeks	2	2
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1	–
3 weeks	16	16
Over 3 and under 4 weeks	6	10
4 weeks	18	35
5 weeks	46	33
Over 5 and under 6 weeks	1	–
6 weeks	9	5

[1] Includes basic plans only. Excludes plans such as vacation bonus, vacation-savings, and those plans which offer 'extended' or 'sabbatical' benefits beyond basic plans to workers with qualifying lengths of service. Typical of such exclusions are plans in the steel, aluminum, and can industries.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

[3] Includes payment other than 'length of time,' such as percentage of annual earnings or flat-sum payments converted to an equivalent time basis; a payment of 2 percent of annual earnings was considered as 1 week's pay. Periods of service were chosen arbitrarily and do not necessarily reflect individual provisions for progression. For example, the changes in proportions at 10 years' service include changes in provisions occurring between 5 and 10 years. Estimates are cumulative. Thus, the proportion eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after 10 years includes those eligible for at least 3 weeks' pay after fewer years of service.

Note: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Table 4. Health, insurance, and pension plans offered to full-time workers in Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill., July 1984

Item	Production and related workers	Office workers
All full-time workers (in percent)	100	100
In establishments offering at least one of the benefits shown below[1]	99	100
Life insurance	98	99
Noncontributory plans	56	80
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	62	73
Noncontributory plans	48	58
Sickness and accident insurance or sick leave or both[2]	85	88
Sickness and accident insurance	73	48
Noncontributory plans	41	41
Sick leave (full pay and no waiting period)	30	56
Sick leave (partial pay or waiting period)	38	27
Long-term disability insurance	18	51
Noncontributory plans	17	44
Hospitalization insurance	99	99
Noncontributory plans	31	50
Surgical insurance	96	99
Noncontributory plans	28	50
Medical insurance	96	99
Noncontributory plans	28	50
Major medical insurance	96	99
Noncontributory plans	28	50
Dental insurance	67	58
Noncontributory plans	23	28
Health maintenance organization	44	32
Noncontributory plans	29	15
Retirement pension	89	89
Noncontributory plans	56	74

[1] Estimates listed after type of benefit are for all plans for which at least part of the cost is borne by the employer. 'Noncontributory plans' include only those financed entirely by the employer. Excluded are legally required plans such as workers' compensation, social security, and railroad retirement.

[2] Unduplicated total of workers receiving sick leave or sickness and accident insurance shown separately below. Sick leave plans are limited to those which definitely establish at least the minimum number of days' pay that each employee can expect. Informal sick leave allowances determined on an individual basis are excluded.

Table 5. Establishments and workers within scope of survey and number studied in Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, Ill.,[1] July 1984

Industry division[2]	Minimum employment in establishments in scope of survey	Number of establishments		Workers in establishments				
				Within scope of survey				Studied[4]
		Within scope of survey[3]	Studied	Total[4]		Full-time production and related workers	Full-time office workers	
				Number	Percent			
All divisions	50	107	50	16,064	100	6,778	2,139	10,973
Manufacturing	50	21	12	6,322	39	3,774	652	5,026
Nonmanufacturing[5]	50	86	38	9,742	61	3,004	1,487	5,947

[1] The Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, as defined by the Office of Management and Budget through February 1974, consists of Champaign County. The "workers within scope of survey" estimates shown in this table provide a reasonably accurate description of the size and composition of the labor force included in the survey. The estimates are not intended, however, to serve as a basis of comparison with other statistical series for the area to measure employment trends or levels since (1) planning of wage surveys requires the use of establishment data compiled considerably in advance of the payroll period studied, and (2) small establishments are excluded from the scope of the survey.

[2] The 1972 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual was used in classifying establishments by industry division.

[3] Includes all establishments with total employment at or above the minimum limitation. All outlets of companies in such industries as trade, finance, auto repair service, and motion picture theaters (within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area or nonmetropolitan county) are considered as one establishment.

[4] Includes executive, professional, part-time, and other workers excluded from the separate production and office categories.

[5] Includes transportation, communication, and other public utilities (excluding taxicabs and services incidental to water transportation); wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; hotels and other lodging places; laundries and other personal services; automobile repair, rental, and parking; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations (excluding religious and charitable organizations); engineering and architectural services; and miscellaneous business services. Major industries excluded from this survey are agriculture, mining, construction, some services (notably educational institutions and medical services); and government operations.

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